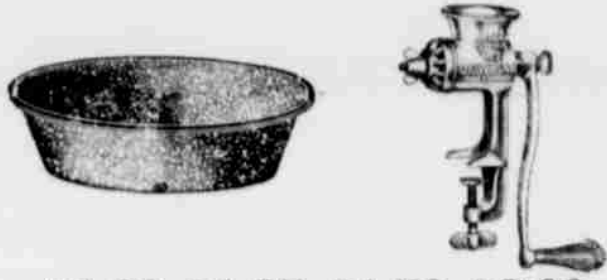


A Meat Grinder is a very suitable gift.



\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00

The Best Place in the Country to Buy Aluminum

Square Bread Pans.....	15c
Basting Spoons.....	10c and 15c
Basins.....	35c
Pie Tins.....	20c
Deep Tins.....	30c
Kettles.....	50c and up
Stew Pans.....	50c
Double Boiler.....	\$1.25
Tea Kettle.....	\$2.29
Coffee Pots.....	\$1.50
Steamer.....	\$1.80

Every Coffee Maker Likes a Percolator



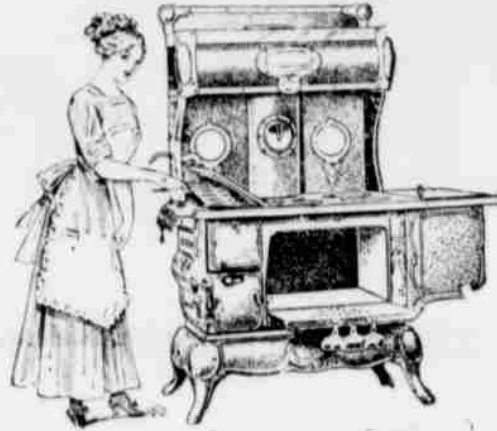
Aluminum Percolators.....	\$1.35 and \$1.85
Nickel Plated Percolators.....	\$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50
Decorated China Percolators.....	\$4.50

If you are undecided just what to buy him, why not buy Tools.

A large line of the best tools made always at Waters'

For Good Practical Christmas Gifts, Talk-To-Waters

There is no better place to buy Gifts, than in a First Class Hardware



A New Range for "Mother" the Best Present Yet

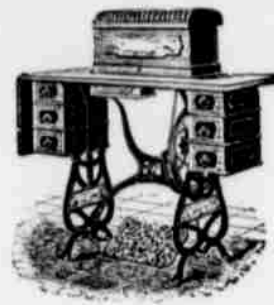
The Banner, Cabinet style.....	\$33.00
New Banner, on legs.....	\$35.00
Lincoln.....	\$27.50
Moore's He-oven.....	\$20.00
Universal.....	\$36.00

Silverware Pleases Young and Old



25-year Community Tea Spoons.....	\$1.00
50-year Community Tea Spoons.....	\$2.10
10-year Community Tea Spoons.....	75c
10-year Community Table Spoons.....	\$1.50
Community Knives and Forks.....	\$4.00

A large line of Meat Forks, Gravy Ladles, Soup Scoops, etc., etc., at Hardware Store prices.



10-year warranted Machine...
\$16.00



Asbestos Sad Irons.....	\$1.75
Electric Sad Irons.....	\$3.00

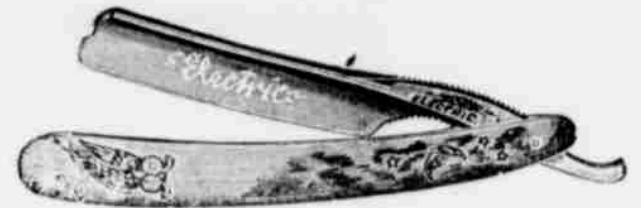
H. C. Waters & Co., Paw Paw

SKATE HEADQUARTERS



Clamp Skates.....	40c
Nickel Plated Skates.....	75c
Hockey Skates.....	75c, \$1.00
Ladies' Skates.....	75c
Roller Skates.....	50c, \$1.00, \$1.50

The Best Place in Paw Paw to Buy Cutlery is at WATERS'



Safety Razors.....	\$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50
Pocket Knives.....	\$1.00 up
Pen Knives.....	25c to \$2.50
Butcher Knives.....	50c to \$2.00
Carving Sets.....	25c to 75c
Shears.....	\$1.50 to \$4.00
Scissors.....	75c to \$1.00
Razor Hones.....	25c to 75c
	35c, 50c

How About a New Cutter?

New Stock Just In.

An assortment of colors.....\$28.00

Looking Backward

CLIPPED FROM THE TRUE NORTHERNER
OF DECEMBER 24, 1890-25 YEARS AGO.

Pay Your taxes.

Turn on the Electric Lights.

Hang up the biggest stockings tonight.

L. Perrigo and family left for Allegan yesterday.

Ask Arthur Prentice for his professional opinion of the show.

A. T. Anderson and family visited friends in Kalamazoo last week.

Judge Heckert drove to Decatur yesterday on professional business.

Boughton has another neat window decoration, "Watching The Old Year Out."

Bring us wood, dry or green, on subscription account.

Harry McNeil and Will and Lottie Hinckley returned from Ann Arbor last week.

F. P. Grimes' wife and children have gone to Plainwell to spend the holidays with Mrs. G's mother.

Rumors of a wedding soon between one of Paw Paw's rosy lassies and a young Michigan newspaper man.

If you have anything to sell, no better medium can be found for letting the public into your secret... than... the... NORTH-ERNER'S columns.

Wheat is bringing 92 cents in this market.

The business men have employed Seth Allen as night watch during the winter.

Hon. J. J. Woodman and wife will attend a reunion of the Hunt family in Kalamazoo tomorrow.

Lynn Free and Bert Onley of Ann Arbor University, and Prof. Russell of Battle Creek were among Saturday's arrivals in Paw Paw.

W. J. Sellick and Son, report a most satisfactory trade in holiday goods. With everything to tempt the purchaser, it is not strange that the goods "Move".

Dr. Maynard, director of our school board, has received in the neighborhood of twenty ap-

plications from teachers for the place vacated by Miss Mary Bryar.

Fred Bassett has sold his jewelry business to H. Sheldon, who will continue the same in the Searles building, and also look after the wants of telephone customers.

W. S. Durkee won nine regular and five special premiums on White Cochins, and Will Rickersons took four third premiums on R. C. W. and B. Leghorns at the Battle Creek Poultry Show last week.

Mrs. MacKellar is helping at the post office during the Holiday rush. An unusual number of Christmas packages were sent through the mails from this place yesterday.

Bangs Warner measured an apple tree the other day that was set out by his great grandfather in 1836, the circumference of which is ten feet and seven inches. Bangs don't take after that apple tree to any extent.

Paw Paw lodge No. 25 F. & A. M. elected the following officers for the ensuing year last night:

W. M.	E. F. Parks
S. W.	C. H. Butler
J. W.	E. W. Bartram
Sec.	A. T. Anderson
Treas.	L. B. Sheldon
S. D.	R. W. Broughton
J. D.	J. E. Chandler
Tyler	L. W. Whitbeck
Stewards—	J. E. Kingsworth,
R. M. Buck.	

The safe in the Postoffice at Coloma was blown open last Sunday morning. The burglars were traced through Paw Paw. Undersheriff McCabe went to Kalamazoo Monday morning in search of the guilty parties, but without success. "Feelers" have been sent out however, which it is believed will result in their capture.

Uncle John McCollum, aged 80 years, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Drown last Thursday morning. Funeral services conducted by Mrs. Barton, were held at the house Sunday afternoon and the remains deposited in the Wilbey cemetery. A large number of old friends and neighbors were present from Lawrence and other parts of the county.

Farm and Garden

SAVE STABLE MANURE.

Home Produced Fertilizers Are Economical and Valuable to the Farmer.

The farmer who can look to a prosperous and happy future is the one who knows and practices the art of saving and using stable manure, says H. H. Shepard in the Farm Progress. To some it may seem a trivial matter, yet it is a fact that not one farmer in ten knows how to save large quantities of manure economically; few use it judiciously.

We may talk about crop failures, low prices, hard times and all that, but the man who saves and uses large quantities of the home produced fertilizers is the man with the fewest complaints and the fattest pocketbook. He seldom experiences crop failures, for his crops are grown in soil that contains moisture and sufficient plant foods for good crop production. He gives back to the soil, and the soil gives back to him; he feeds the soil, and the soil feeds him and his family. There is nothing wonderful about it, simply common sense applied to agriculture.

All know in a general way the value of stable manure in maintaining and increasing soil fertility. The trouble is few of us put our knowledge into practice for saving as much manure as our fields need. We need stimulating along this line. The big secrets of having large quantities of rich manure on the farm are in keeping as much live stock

you keep of them the richer your land will become. The manure they will make will be like money in the bank to the soil, representing a large share of the profit in them. More animals on the farm means more productive capacity of the soil for larger crops to feed more animals.



PILE OF STABLE MANURE.

as the land will well carry, in liberal stall feeding and in bedding the housed animals heavily, especially during the wet and cold months.

Put your faith to domestic animals and keep just as many of them as you possibly can—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. All of these animals are highly profitable now, and the more

Then heavy bedding of the housed animals is the next important step. Straw, dry corn stover, refuse hay and similar waste matter are good animal bedding material. It pays handsomely to plan ahead to grow crops that will furnish abundance of bedding for the animals. Wheat and other small grain crops are profitable every year because the straw itself is valuable, even though the grain is not heavy. Every live stock farmer should grow some small grains in order to have plenty of straw to use in stalls and stables.

The time to begin to plan for saving stable manure is in late fall, when animals must be taken from pasture to shelter. Everything that will make the animals comfortable and absorb liquids should be used under the animals' feet. The reason for liberal bedding is to absorb all possible of the stall liquids, thus saving the rich liquids and at the same time making confinement both more sanitary and comfortable for the animals. Pile the bedding in heavily during cold and wet weather to keep the stables dry and clean and to transform waste materials into rich plant foods for the fields.

The solid and liquid droppings of the animals are fertilizers of the best kind for general use, yet the liquids are usually allowed to waste in stables for want of sufficient bedding or absorbing matter. Also, the rough bedding matter itself makes a better fertilizer after it has been used and softened under the animals. Mixed with the other manure, it becomes partially decomposed and is in a more available form for immediate use in growing crops.

To derive the greatest benefit from stable manure it should be taken from the stables and scattered on the land as fast as it is made. Especially is this true on hilly and sloping farms where the soil is inclined to wash in wet weather. All bare land should be covered during the idle months, and there is nothing better than trashy manure for this purpose. The trashier the manure the more ground can be covered and the more solid materials saved and soil enriched.

mer feeding of dairy cattle was long since recognized. One of the most trying seasons of the year for the dairy cow is the latter part of summer and early fall. At that season the pastures are often short or dried up, and in such cases it is a common occurrence for dairymen to let their cows drop off in flow of milk through lack of feed. Later they find it impossible to restore the normal milk flow, no matter how the cows are fed. Good dairy practice demands that the milk flow be maintained at a high point all the time from parturition to drying off. It becomes necessary, therefore, to supply something to take the place of the grass. The easiest way to do this is by means of silage. It has been found by hundreds of dairymen that silage is cheaper and decidedly more convenient to use than soiling crops. The man with a silo for summer use need never have thin cattle, and in this way also silage cheapens production, for it takes much good feed to put back flesh that has been lost. It is much cheaper to keep it than to rebuild it.

Calves may be fed silage with safety when they are about three or four months old. After the calves are weaned they may be given about all the silage they will eat up clean, and if supplemented with some good hay little grain is required to keep the calves in a thrifty, growing condition.

Silage has been found equally valuable for sheep feeding. Horses also like silage, and it may profitably be fed to them, though care must be taken that there is no mold in the silage. Even the chickens like silage, and it may well be supplied them in winter when other green feed is scarce.

It may be wondered why it is that silage is so good for stock. In the first place, it is made from one of the best plants that grows at a time when it is at its most appetizing stage. In the process of silaging it ferments just enough to become a little acid. As one writer has stated it, "silage is a sort of salad." There is as much difference between dry corn fodder or hay and

and hogs, as well as in milk production.

Silage saves acreage in the growing crops. It saves acreage in the spring by having the stock in such good condition that they do not need so much pasture. The value of silage for sum-



CONSTRUCTING A CONCRETE SILO.

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slilage as there is between dried fruit and fresh fruit. When a silo is first opened it may be necessary to throw away a foot or more of sour stuff on the top.

There are many dairymen who now feed acres of hay and dry fodder every winter to their cows who should cut loose from their old methods. If they only realized it they cannot afford to get along without the silo. The silo is a winner coming and going. It helps save on the cost of the feed and increases the amount of milk. For young growing stock it seems indispensable, as it greatly aids in keeping them in a healthy condition, which is necessary in the development of a dairy cow.

The daily ration of a dairy cow will average about fifty-five pounds. A cow weighing 1,100 and yielding thirty to forty pounds of milk every day should have upward of fifty pounds of feed daily, as follows: Corn silage, thirty; clover or alfalfa, ten; straw, five; ground grain, bran and linseed or cottonseed meal, eight to ten pounds. If the owner can supply roots or beet pulp the amount of hay or straw may be cut down a little. See that the animals eat with relish and clean up their feed. Extra large cows may require sixty pounds of feed or more every day, while small ones will thrive on forty to forty-five.

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A Good Silo.
The silo should be smooth on the inside and perpendicular from top to bottom. Uneven walls prevent the silage from settling evenly, all air is not excluded, and moldy silage is certain. A good silo yields greater returns in proportion to cash than any other building on the farm.

FACTS ABOUT BARLEY.

Barley hay fed with alfalfa makes a balanced ration.

Barley is accused of causing abortion in cows to which it is fed, but this is a libel on a splendid grain.

Those fine horsemen, the Arabs, feed it to their horses as a concentrate. It is rich in carbohydrates, but deficient in protein.

Swine growers who have tried it claim that it is the best single grain feed for hogs in a dry lot.

At both the Utah and California experiment stations it is fed with alfalfa to balance the ration.

In southern climates it is sown in the fall and grows all winter, making fine pasture. Take the stock off in time and it will still make a good crop of barley hay if cut when in the milk.

It makes a fine crop for hogging off if the beardless varieties are sown—and it comes earlier than almost any other grain crop for this purpose.

Winter barley is a coming grain. Its Michigan winter varieties have been developed which are hardy all over the southern peninsula—but they are bearded. Otherwise they would be ideal for hogging off in early summer.

These winter varieties yield better than the spring varieties.—Farm and Fireside.

She Didn't Mind.
"Sarah, I wish you would be more careful. I do not like to hear your mistress scolding you so often," said the master of the house to the maid.
"Oh, don't mind me, sir," replied Sarah simply. "I take no notice."